

ANDREWS EXPOUNDS H. O. BURSUM TAKES GOOD REPUBLICAN DOCTRINES

(Continued from Page One.)

Party Loyalty and Necessity of Adhering to Republican Principles Theme of Delegate in Speech Last Night.

The speech of Delegate W. H. Andrews at the "Elks" theater last night, well-built, was replete with sound, wholesome Republican doctrine, and was listened to with the closest attention by the large audience. Mr. Andrews said:

"President, ladies and gentlemen: I am a Republican. I believe in a protective tariff. I am for a tariff on wool, for the wool growers, the cattle raisers, the mill workers, the coal miners, the mine workers and the mine owners; and for the great manufacturers of this great nation of ours and in this great Republican country of ours should go Democratic on the 4th of November and thereby assist in carrying this new state over to the Democratic party, why it will be heralded throughout the great states in the east and west, that this new state of New Mexico is against the tariff and against the policy of Wilson-Howard Taft, who voted against us." The wood hill, the cotton and the free land bills. It will go a long way toward the country being carried to the Democrats in 1912 and if that takes place, you will have a Democratic president and a Democratic house of representatives. You will have free trade, absolutely in this great country and it will bring great distress to the people of this state, as well as to the people of the great nation at large. You will see many of the great railroads in this United States in the hands of receivers, many mills will close their doors, the large mills and great industrial plants will close, and I will say to you my friends, that when the smoke ceases to come out from the chimneys of the big mills and the great industrial plants, you will see desolation and want spread all over this big nation of ours in this new state as well."

This is no fancy picture. It is the duty of every loyal Republican to stand up and vote the flag ticket in this county. It don't make any difference whether you like or dislike the candidates on the ticket. It is simply a question of principles and of protection that protects the people. In closing I want to say to you to vote the straight Republican ticket, both in state and county and again I say, vote for yourselves, vote for your wives and sweethearts. I thank you.

If you want a stylish horse and buggy, see W. L. Trimble, 118 North Second St. Phone No. 2.

Women's Cashmere Hose

Don't be deceived when buying Cashmere stockings. When you wear are those of quality, the kind that wear, and also keep the feet warm.

We carry the best lines of this character of merchandise, manufactured in the pure mill and in cotton and wool. Priced from \$2.00 to \$6.00 a pair.

Also a full line of infant's and children's Cashmere stockings.

Wool Flannels

We carry a line of wool flannels suitable for petticoats, or men's shirts, in Navy, Vicuna and Gray. The quality is splendid and the price of one a yard is reasonable.

Our white baby flannels are also shown in a great variety of grades, priced from 35¢ a yard up.

New Orling Flannels in the Teazledown and Amoskeag 1812, are being shown in many patterns and dainty colorings, as well as a large line of Flannellets, suitable for House JACKETS and KIMONOS.

Furs

We direct attention to our line of Furs. The stock at this time is the most complete, with the best assortment of dependable merchandise to be had, and at prices that are extremely low—quality considered.

FERGUSON & COLLISTER

H. O. BURSUM TAKES ALBUQUERQUE BY STORM

(Continued from Page One.)

I do not propose to stand before the people of New Mexico with a single amount as to what they I am indebted to one single cent to the territory of New Mexico. I want you to go to Santa Fe—here is a check—a blank check—say to the attorney general how much money do you claim that Mr. Bursum owes you? Fill out the amount and pay him there—pay it to him under protest—I will take no name later on. It is better that the people of New Mexico may say that Hagerman had in the premises. Let me see what motive this witness Hagerman had in the premises. About two years before Mr. Hagerman was appointed governor, or a little over one year, I should say—Mr. Hagerman called upon me at the city of Albuquerque and requested my endorsement for his application to be appointed governor of New Mexico. The appointment at the time was nearly a year away. I said to Mr. Hagerman that I could not at that time lend him any encouragement, that I did not know what the policy of the organization would be, and that the time for such appointment was somewhat distant. About a year afterwards Mr. Hagerman was appointed governor; he was not appointed upon my recommendation, nor upon the recommendation of the organization, but he was appointed through Secretary Hitchcock as I understand. It seems that Mr. Hagerman offend in the first instance at my refusal to give him my endorsement. I say this because Private Secretary Smith, who was secretary to the secretary of the interior, told me so. He also told me that Mr. Hagerman had said to him and to Mr. Hitchcock—mind you this was before he was governor—that he would dominate me from the organization in New Mexico, and the position which I then held—that he intended to get along with Mr. Lanza—that he thought he could get along with Mr. Lanza, that he would not get along with Mr. Bursum. This was told to me by Mr. Smith who occupied the very confidential position of private secretary to Secretary Hitchcock at Washington. Very well, Mr. Hagerman was inaugurated. In a few months after that inauguration I resigned as superintendent of the penitentiary. I resigned because Mr. Hagerman conveyed the information to me, through Mr. Lanza, that he desired a resignation. It was about in the month of April. At the first instance when this matter was mentioned to me by Mr. Lanza, I said to Mr. Lanza tell the governor if he wants my resignation he can have it in three minutes—there will be no trouble about it. Governor Hagerman never did ask me for that resignation. I concluded though that I did not care to hold a position through an administration with which I was not in harmony and I resigned immediately. A few months after that resignation, I learned through clerks or employees of the penitentiary that there was an investigation going on at the penitentiary at the instigation of Governor Hagerman. Upon learning of this—and it seems that this investigation was to be secret, for the reason that the party who convened to me that news asked me not to mention his name. I did not do so but I did write to Governor Hagerman stating that I heard that he was conducting an investigation of the accounts of the penitentiary—that I desired to furnish a representative at that investigation, and suggested that they do the work jointly, and that if there were any points of controversy upon which they could not agree that these two men appoint a third man who would act as an umpire to decide any points in controversy in disagreement, and that in such case I would gladly and cheerfully agree to abide by the decision of that committee whatever it might be. If it was against me and if I owed the territory one dollar or ten thousand dollars I stood ready to pay every cent of it. I wrote that letter as I have stated, to Governor Hagerman; he refused that offer. He said to me in his reply that he thought it was better that these accounts be investigated by the expert which he had employed, and that after a report had been made full opportunity would be given to me to examine that report and make any objections that I might think proper in the premises. Did he do that? No! The first notice that I received of the contents of that report was on the eve of the meeting of the Territorial Central Committee held here in the city of Albuquerque. It was published in the Albuquerque Journal 26,000 additional copies were sent broadcast over New Mexico the eve before the meeting of the territorial committee—that was the first notice that I received—that was the only opportunity that I had to present my objections.

Mr. Hagerman came down to Albuquerque. He had talked to Mr. Childers. He said to Mr. Childers that he desired that Mr. Childers or the chairman of the territorial committee be introduced on that day depositing as chairman of that committee and electing Mr. Childers in my place. I did not have the heart when I saw the report to say a word to a single member of that committee. The committee however did not take the view with reference to that report that had been anticipated by Mr. Hagerman. They gave him the key hand, as it were, and the gentleman who had the resolution to introduce it in that committee seeing the feeling that existed in that organization did not have the nerve to introduce it. The territorial committee endorsed its chairman—it passed a vote of confidence and failed to endorse Governor Hagerman.

After the meeting of that committee and after the publication of that report there was a campaign in New Mexico. I feared that that report might defeat the Republican candidate for delegate to congress. There was nothing concise in that report. There was no explicit amount claimed, but the newspapers said that the probability might be that the shortage would run up into thousands of dollars. I was fearful that that report might defeat the Republican nominee for delegate to congress. I said to my attorney, a special assistant down here to see that the governor did not lose out. Every man who was threatened to have his information was encouraged to testify. Who didn't these witnesses who are now traveling about this territory complaining about the trial of that case, testifying against the justice of the decision—why did they not come into court and furnish their evidence if they had? That was the proper time. The report was made; it was passed upon by the court. Judgment was rendered and at the time that judgment was rendered there was a representative of the United States government in the court room. The court called upon this man, by name, and asked him whether he had any objections to make or reasons to offer why judgment would not be rendered. He was unable to furnish any reasons satisfactory to the court. No appeal was taken from that decision. I recovered the amount of money approximately which I had therefore paid to the territory. The records—these "destroyed records"—are now on file with the clerk of the third judicial district. That judgment is on file in that court; it is a public document and any citizen who desires any information in the premises has a perfect right to go to that court to see the records and obtain a certified copy of it if he desires; or to see the original judgment; that is all there is to this (chancery of statement discussed by appellee).

The Facts About Mr. E. V. Chavez of Los Angeles.

I understand that a gentleman by the name of E. V. Chavez was here and made a speech at this opera house, "The Los Angeles Examiner" states that Mr. Willard H. Hays enjoyed Mr. Chavez to speak for ten days in New Mexico. Mr. Chavez made a statement here that Socorro county was a great county of great resources. Thus far he told the truth, but he also said that it should be a prosperous county, we were not for the bosses under Mr. Bursum in that county. Now, my friends, there is a great difference as to what constitutes prosperity. It is hard for me to understand, the standpoint of prosperity from the view of Mr. Chavez. Mr. Chavez was for more than 12 years clerk of the county of Socorro; his father before him was clerk until he became blind, and every dollar's worth of debt that was unpaid in the county of Socorro was paid off under the administration of this E. V. Chavez. His bosses, as they call us under the Republican administration, have had the privilege of paying off some of those debts, and not a single bond nor a single debt is outstanding today which was issued under the Republican administration of Socorro county. Those are facts. The records will bear me out, and I take it that Mr. Chavez will not undertake to deny the truth of this statement. And not only was he the county government, but he was mayor of Socorro, and the city of Socorro was plunged into debt amounting to more than \$20,000, nearly 18 per cent of its valuation; she owes it today, and God knows when she will get out of debt. It was all done under this economical and this good government loving Mr. Chavez, and while he was in the saddle in Socorro county.

Good government, clean government, that is what the representatives of the Democracy say. But it all depends from what viewpoint as to what constitutes good government and clean government.

It is clean government is identical with what the Albuquerque Journal would call clean journalism, God help the people.

THE FACTS ABOUT THE ALBUQUERQUE MORNING JOURNAL

Now, my friends, speaking about journalism. I want to say that the policies of your newspapers, and especially of the Albuquerque Journal is hurting your city. It is not doing justice to your citizenship. If that paper contains the truth Albuquerque would be an unfit place for any decent citizen to come to live in. I say this, not from any personal reasons, because I believe that the Albuquerque Journal through its daily morning vituperation and its flow of filth, that it has scattered throughout the boundaries of New Mexico, has done me more good than any other one thing. And from a personal standpoint I thank them for what they have done in my behalf. (Laughter and applause). But, speaking seriously, the effect which that character of journalism has at points without your state is greatly injurious and more, perhaps than you realize.

There is another matter in connection with this investigation, the governor had two experts. He had one expert who was formerly an employee of the Santa Fe Central Railway company. I do not recall his name just now, but I remember him very well—he was a drunken bum. He pretended to work on the books during the day and he gambled and drank during the night—more at night than he did at day. This man told Mr. Garrett, who is assistant superintendent of the penitentiary and has been for the last ten years, that his conscience troubled him; that he wanted to see me; that he could give me some information of value, that his wife would not let him sleep, and asked Mr. Garrett to come down with him in order to obtain an interview with me here in the city of Albuquerque. It was then a few days before the election and we were in the midst of that campaign. Mr. Garrett approached me on that subject. He told me what this man said. I said to him I do not want to have anything to do with him, if he is that crooked, and if he will do that for his present employer, I have no confidence in him. I do not want to see him. I did see him on the street. The sidewalk was not wide enough for him, but Mr. Hagerman being greatly alarmed lest this man would come into communication with me telegrams were sent down here to Albuquerque to catch this celebrated expert and to see that he did not get hold of him, that I did not unduly influence him. The mounted police were sent down here to find him. They usually found him late in the night and he was hustled back to Santa Fe. Now that is part of the character of some of the experts who were employed with reference to the penitentiary matter. This investigation was open. The territory was represented by its attorney general. It was represented by the district attorney, the appointee of Mr. Hagerman, Mr. Robert Gorner, the man who was appointed to take the place of Mr. Abbott—you will recall that Mr. Abbott was discharged by wire because he had given an opinion to Mr. Hagerman that there were no grounds or a foundation for the prosecution based upon the reports which had been made—and Mr. Abbott was promptly discharged and Mr. Gorner was appointed in his place to see that justice was done, and this same Mr. Gorner represented the territory at the time of this investigation. The government of the United States had no confidence and failed to endorse Governor Hagerman.

After the meeting of that committee and after the publication of that report there was a campaign in New Mexico. I feared that that report might defeat the Republican candidate for delegate to congress. There was nothing concise in that report. The newspapers said that the probability might be that the shortage would run up into thousands of dollars. I was fearful that that report might defeat the Republican nominee for delegate to congress. I said to my attorney, a special assistant down here to see that the governor did not lose out. Every man who was threatened to have his information was encouraged to testify. Who didn't these witnesses who are now traveling about this territory complaining about the trial of that case, testifying against the justice of the decision—why did they not come into court and furnish their evidence if they had? That was the proper time. The report was made; it was passed upon by the court. Judgment was rendered and at the time that judgment was rendered there was a representative of the United States government in the court room. The court called upon this man, by name, and asked him whether he had any objections to make or reasons to offer why judgment would not be rendered. He was unable to furnish any reasons satisfactory to the court. No appeal was taken from that decision. I recovered the amount of money approximately which I had therefore paid to the territory. The records—these "destroyed records"—are now on file with the clerk of the third judicial district. That judgment is on file in that court; it is a public document and any citizen who desires any information in the premises has a perfect right to go to that court to see the records and obtain a certified copy of it if he desires; or to see the original judgment; that is all there is to this (chancery of statement discussed by appellee).

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